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J. Holt, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

Two Dollars if paid in advance.
Five Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
one month.
One Dollar, if not paid until the end of the
month.
No paper discontinued until all arrears are
paid at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Editor.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an
agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive
copy and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| WEEKEND, | SUN. | MOON'S PHASES |
|------------|---------|---------------------|
| Friday, | 20 25 5 | For November, 1837. |
| Saturday, | 21 25 7 | 8. m. n. |
| Sunday, | 22 25 6 | First 5 9 3 Full |
| Monday, | 23 25 5 | Full 12 5 11 moon. |
| Tuesday, | 24 25 4 | Last 20 12 13 moon. |
| Wednesday, | 25 25 3 | New 27 8 22 moon. |
| Thursday, | 26 25 2 | |

NOTICE.

LL persons are forewarned trading for
a note of hand given to Wm. H. Fleet,
due twelve months after date, for one
hundred dollars and fifty-nine cents, and I have
received value for the same—and I am
remained not to pay the full amount of
the note unless compensated to do so by law.

At Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 21, 1837.

—ALSO—

On the 4th day of November, next, being the first Monday of
the following valuable lands, viz :
in the Town of Charlotte known
No. 33 in square Sub, bounded in front
Tryon street, and running back for com-
mon, formerly owned by Jas. G. Spears.

—ALSO—

Two Tracts of Land formerly owned by
Frederick Dinkins, lying on the waters of
Collegiate Creek, one joining the lands of Col-
legiate Alexander, Mrs. Smartt and others—the
other joining H. H. Glover and others—generally well known.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, containing 37 acres,
formerly owned by Alex. Gillispie, joining
the lands of Robert and Edwin Potts and
others.

The above Lands will all be sold, for the
sum of the hours at due, on a credit of 12
months—bond and security will be required.

—AND ALSO—

Two Tracts of Land, formerly owned by
Thomas Hale, one containing 240 acres,
the other 160 acres, lying on the
waters of Stoney Creek, joining each
other, and the lands of Jas. Walker, Addi-
On, Spears and others—1, 2 and 3
years credit will be given—lands and ap-
prised security required.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, c. & c.
Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1837. 274—351

NOTICE.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, I will
expose at Public Sale, at my Print-
ing-house, a variety of articles, consisting principally of the following, viz :

Stock of Horses,

Cows,

Hogs and Sheep.

Some Hay, Fodder, Oats, &c.
Farming Utensils of every description,
A variety of Iron and Castings,
Some Smith and Carpenter's Tools,
various other articles not necessary to
commerce.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Jr.

No. 1, 1837.

61

50 Dollars Reward.

A DISBONDED negro slave in Barnwell Dis-
trict, S. C., on the night of the
15th inst. a negro man named
REUBEN, he also took with
him a dark colar. More about
hands high, said man has a small star
on his face, and has two oddish marks on
his back.

Reuben is about 25 or 30 years of age,
red hair, dark complexion, speaks quick
and low, and when he left, had on
blue cloth coat, and a black hat with brim
around it. The subscriber bought and re-
ceived from a man who said his name was
Edwards, and that he lived in about 6
miles of Camden, he was travelling to Al-
bemarle, and had four slaves in company with
him of which Reuben was one, he is also
opinion that said boy has by some means
run away with his former master, and that
he will endeavor to get him out of the state
for the purpose of recollecting him. Any
person taking up said negro, and keeping
him in jail, and giving information ther-
of, at Blackville Post-office, Barnwell
District, S. C., shall receive the above re-
ward.

SAMUEL REED.

Oct. 21, 1837.

—ALSO—

JOB PRINTING.

Entirely executed at this Office.

Government. No job prints him as to the a-

Mr. Clay's Bank Project—cont'd.

But there are some more specific objections to
this project of Sub-Treasurer, which deserve to
be noticed. The first is its insecurity. The Sub-
Treasurer and his headman constitute the only
guaranty for the safety of the immense sums of
public money which pass through his hands. Is this to be compared with that which is possessed
by the collector, who is to be the sub-treasurer, pays the money to
the bank, and the bank to the discharging collector.
Here are three checks; you propose to destroy two
of them, and the most important of all, the bank,
with its machinery of president, directors, cashier,
tellers and clerks, all of whom are so many
ministers. At the very moment when the Secre-
tary of the Treasury tells us how well his sub-
treasury system works, he has communicated to Con-
gress a circular, signed by himself, exhibiting his
distress in it; he directs in that circular that
the public money, when they amount to a large
sum, shall be specially deposited with those very
banks which he would repudiate. In the State of
Kentucky, (other gentlemen can speak of their re-
spective States,) although it has existed, but about
forty-five years, three Treasurers, selected by the
Legislature for their established characters of hon-
or and probity, proved faithless. And the history
of the delinquency of one is the history of all. It
commenced in human weakness, yielding to ear-
nest solicitations for temporary sums, with the
most positive assurances of a punctual return. In
defiance was there originally any intention to
defraud the public. We should not expose poor
weak human nature to such temptations. How
easy will it be, as has been done, to indemnify the
secretary out of the public money, and squander
the revenue?

2. Then there is the liability of favoritism. In
the receipt, a political partisan or friend may be
accommodated in the payment of duties, in the
disbursement, in the payment of bills, in drafts
open, suspended and favorable offices, and in a
thousand ways.

3. The fearful increase of Executive patronage.
Hundreds and thousands of new officers are to be
created; for this will be a mere commencement of
the system, and all are to be placed under the di-
rect control of the President.

The Senator from South Carolina (M. Calhoun)
thinks that the Executive is now weak, and that
no danger is to be apprehended from its patronage.
I wish to God I could see the subject in the same
light that he does. I wish I could feel free from
that alarm at Executive encroachments by which
he and I were so recently annoyed. When and how
did we so recently awoke? When and how, lately so
fearful, suddenly became so weak and
formidable, suddenly became so weak and
fearful? Where is that corps of one hundred
thousand office-holders and dependants, whose
organized strength, directed by the will of a single
man, was truly held up in such vivid colors and
powerful language by a report made by the Senate?
Is he himself? When were they dislodged? What
has become of presumption? Its victims may be
exhausted, but the spirit and the power which
sacrificed them remain unbroken. What of the
rest? Of that practice of withholding bills, contrary
to the constitution, still more reprehensible
than the abuse of the veto? Of Treasury orders,
put in force and maintained in defiance and con-
tempt of the Legislative authority? And, although
lost, and least, of the usurping power which de-
graded the Senate, and placed it at the foot of the
executive?

Which of all these enormous powers and pretensions
does the present Chief Magistrate disavow? So
far from disclaiming any one of them, has he
not announced his intention to follow in the
footsteps of his predecessor? And has he not done it?
Was it against the person of Andrew Jackson that
the Senator from South Carolina so ably cooperated
with us? No, sir, no, sir, no. It was against
his usurpation, as we believed them, against
his arbitrary administration, above all, against
that tremendous and frightful augmentation
of the power of the executive branch of the
government, that we patriotically hotly contended.
The person of the Chief Magistrate is changed, but there stands the Executive power,
perpetuated in all its vast magnitude, undiminished,
re-assumed, and overshadowing all the other
departments of the Government. Every trophy
which the late President won from them now
decorates the Executive mansion. Every power,
which he born from a bleeding constitution, is now
in the Executive armory, ready, as time and occasion
may prompt the existing incumbent, whether he may be, to be thundered against the libe-
rators of the people.

Whatever may have been the motives or the
means of others, I owe it to myself and to truth
to say, that, in depreciating the election of Gen.
Andrew Jackson in the office of Chief Magistrate,
it was not from any private considerations, but be-
cause I considered it would be a great calamity
to my country; and that, in whatever opposition I
made to the measures of his administration, which
more than realized my very worst apprehensions,
I was guided solely by a sense of public virtue.—
And I do now declare my solemn and unchanged
conviction that, until the Executive power, as ex-
larged, extended, and consolidated by him, is re-
duced within its true constitutional limits, there
is no permanent security for the liberties and hap-
piness of this people.

4. Lastly, pass this bill, and whatever divorce
its friends may profit by its aim, that pernicious
union of the purse and the sword, so justly dread-
ed by our British and revolutionary ancestors, be-
comes absolute and complete. And who can doubt
it who knows that over the Secretary of the
Treasury at Washington, and every Sub-Treasurer,
the President claims the power to exercise uncontro-
lled sway? To exact implicit obedience to his
will?

The Message states that, in the process both of
collection and disbursement of the public revenue,
the officers who perform it act under the Execu-
tive command; and it argues that, therefore, the
customs also of the Treasury might as well be
confided to the Executive care. I think the safe
conclusion is directly opposite. The possession of
so much power over the national treasure is just
cause of regret, and furnishes a strong reason for
diminishing it, if possible; but none for its increase,
most for giving the whole power over the purse to
the Chief Magistrate.

Hitherto I have considered this scheme of Sub-
Treasurer as if it was only what its friends repre-
sent it—a system, solely for the purpose of col-
lecting, keeping, and disbursing the public money,
in specie exclusively, without any bank agency
whatever. But it is manifest that it is destined to
become, if it be not designed to be, a vast and
ramified connection of Government banks, of
which the principal will be at Washington, and
every Sub-Treasurer will be a branch. The Secre-
tary is authorized to draw on the several sub-
treasuries in payment for all the disbursements of

money or form of his drafts or checks. He may
throw them into amounts suited to the purposes of
circulation, and give them all the appearance and
facilities of bank notes. Of all the branches of
this system, that of New York will be the most
important, since about one half of the duties is
collected there. Drafts on New York are at par,
or command a premium from every point of the
Union. It is the great money centre of the country.

In view throughout the whole Union as bank notes,
and as long as confidence is reposed in them, will
be preferred to the species which their holders have

a right to demand. They will supply a general
currency, fill many of the channels of circulation,

be a substitute for notes of the Bank of the United
States, and, supplant, to a great extent, the use of

bank notes. The necessities of the people will
constrain them to use them. In this way, they
will remain a long time in circulation; and in a
few years we shall see an immense portion of the
whole species of the country concentrated in the
hands of the branch bank—that is, the sub-treasurer,
at N. York, and represented by an equal amount
of Government paper dispersed throughout the
country. The responsibility of the Sub-Treasurer
will be consequently greatly increased, and the
Government will remain bound to guarantee the
redemption of all the drafts, checks, or notes
(whatever may be their denomination) emitted upon
the faith of the money in his custody, and, of
course, will be subject to the hazard of the loss of
the amount of specie in the hands of the sub-treasurer.

If in the commencement of this system, the
holders of this Government paper shall be re-
quired to present it for payment in coin, within a
specified time, it will be found inconvenient or im-
practicable to enforce the restriction, and it will be
ultimately abandoned.

Is the Senate prepared to consent to place not
only all the species that may be collected for
the revenue of the country, at the will of the
President, or, which is the same thing, in the
custody of persons acting in obedience to his
will, but trust him at the head of the most power-
ful and influential system of Government Banks
that ever existed?

It is said, in the Message, that Government is
not bound to supply the country with the ex-
changes which are necessary to the transaction of its
business. But was that the language held during
the progress of the contest with the late Bank of the
United States? Was not the expectation held
out to the People that they would be supplied with
a better currency, and with better regulated ex-
change? And did not both the late President and
the Secretary of the Treasury dwell, with partic-
ular satisfaction in several messages and reports,
upon the improvement of the currency, the greater
amount in exchange and the reduction of the
rate, under the operation of the State bank sys-
tem, than existed under the Bank of the United
States? Instead of fulfilling the promises then
held out, the government now wraps itself up in its
dignity—tells the people that they expect too
much of it; that it is not its business to furnish
exchanges; and that they may look to Europe for
the manner in which, through the agency of pri-
vate bankers, the commerce and business of its
countries are supplied with exchange. We are
advised to give up our American mode of trans-
acting business, through the instrumentality of
banking corporations, in which the interests of the
rich and the poor are happily blended, and to
establish bankers similar to the Hopes, the Bar-
nings which require years of ages to form and
to put into successful operation, and whose vast
overgrown capitals, possessed by the rich exclu-
sively of the poor, control the destiny of nations
and determine the fate of empires?

Having, I think, Mr. President, shown that the
project of the administration is neither desirable,
nor practicable, nor within the constitutional pow-
er of the General Government, nor just; and that it
is contrary to the habits of the people of the Uni-
ted States, and is dangerous to their liberties, I
might here close my remarks; but I conceive it
to be the duty of a patriotic opposition not to confi-
dence merely in urging objections against mea-
sures to promote the general prosperity, brought
forward by those in power. It has further and
higher duties to perform. There may be circum-
stances in which the opposition is bound formally to
prevent such measures as, in its judgment, are de-
manded by the exigency of the times; but if it has
just reason to believe that they would be un-
acceptable to those who alone can adopt them, and
give them effect, the opposition will discharge its
duty by suggesting what it believes ought to be
done for the public good.

I know, sir, that my friends whose partiality
has induced them to hope that I would be able to
bring forward some healing measure for the dis-
orders which unhappily prevail, that might prove
acceptable. I wish to God that I could realize
this hope; but I cannot. The disease is of such
an alarming character as to require more skill
than I possess; and I regret to be compelled to
fear that there is no effectual remedy but that
which is in the hands of the suffering patient him-
self.

Still, under a deep sense of the obligation to
which I have referred, I declare that, after the most
deliberate and anxious consideration of which I
am capable, I can conceive of no adequate remedy
which does not comprehend a National Bank
as an essential part. It appears to me that a Na-
tional Bank, with such modifications as experience
has pointed out, particularly such as would limit
its profits, exclude foreign influence in the govern-
ment of it, and give publicity to its transactions,
is the only safe and certain remedy that can be
adopted. The great want of the country is a gen-
eral and uniform currency, and a point of union;
a sentinel, a regulator of the issues of the local
banks; and that would be supplied by such an in-
stitution.

I am not going now to discuss, as an original
question, the constitutional power of Congress to
establish a National Bank. In human affairs we

are bound by the general will of the nation; the proposed
bank does not appear to be calculated to answer
the purposes of reviving the public credit, of pro-
viding a national medium of circulation, and of
aiding the Treasury by facilitating the indispen-
sable anticipations of revenue, and by ensuring to
the public more stable issues.

To all the considerations upon which he has been
called, in treating it as a settled question, are now
to be added two distinct and distant subsequent
expressions of the deliberate opinion of a Repub-
lican Congress, two column decisions of the Supreme
Court of the United States, twenty years of suc-
cessful experience, and disastrous consequences,
quickly following the discontinuance of the bank.

I have been present, as a member of Congress
at the occasion of the termination of the charters

of both the Banks of the United States, took part

in the discussion to which they gave rise, and had

an opportunity of extensively knowing the opinions

of members; and I declare my deliberate conviction

that upon neither was there one third of the mem-
bers in either House who entertained the opin-
ion that Congress did not possess the constitu-
tional power to charter a bank.

But it is contended that, however indispensable

a Bank of the United States may be to the re-
covery of the prosperity of the country, the

President's opinion against it opposes an insur-<

large sum eight hundred banks, numbered over one thousand, have of the same number of each other? It is in vain that statements of it are periodically published. It stands in fact, entirely upon the memory of the debtor in the book; and then, whatever their names are not known, can that be ascertained?

Instead of coming to the aid of these prostrate institutions, and assisting them by a mild and parental exercise of your power, in a mode measured and approved by experience, you propose to abandon them, and the country, to their fate. You propose war; to discredit their power, to distract them even to spiritual degradation, and to denounce against them all the power and position of bankruptcy.

How and when will they receive specie payments? Never, as far as my information extends, have extremes been greater than those which the banks have generally made to open again their vaults. It is wonderful that the community should have been able to bear, with so much courage and resignation, the profligate curtailments which have been made. Confidence re-established, the foreign debt extinguished, and a national institution created, most of them could quickly resume specie payments. Some of them, urged by a high sense of probity and mortgaging under severe resolution, will no doubt make the experiment of resuming and continuing payments in specie. They may even go on a while; but without the cooperation of the State Banks generally, and without the co-operation of a national bank, it is to be apprehended that they will be again seized with a paralysis. It is my deliberate conviction that the preservation of the existence of the State Banks themselves depends upon the institution of a national bank. It is necessary to them as the Union is to the welfare of the States in our political system. Without it, no human being can foresee when we shall emerge from the difficulties which surround us. It has been my fortune several times to see the country involved in great danger; but never before have I beheld it encompassed with such more menacing and portentous.

Entertaining the views which I have presented, it may be asked why I do not at once propose the establishment of a national bank. I have already adverted to the cause. Constituted as Congress now is, I know that such a proposition would be defeated; and that it would be therefore useless to make it. I do not desire to force upon the Senate, or upon the country, against its will, if I could, my opinion, however sincerely and strongly entertained. If a national bank be established, its stability and its utility will depend upon the general conviction which is felt of its necessity. And until such a conviction is deeply impressed upon the People, and clearly manifested by them, it would in my judgment, be unwise even to propose a bank.

Of the scheme of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rivers,) I think now as I thought in 1834. I do not believe that any practicable connexion of State banks can supply a general currency, be a safe depository of the public money, or act efficiently as a fiscal agent of the General Government. I was not then opposed to the State banks in their proper sphere. I thought that they could not be relied upon to form exclusively a banking system for the country, although they were essential parts of a general system.

The amendment of the Senator, considered as a measure to bring about the resumption of specie payments so much desired, I think must fail. The motive which it holds out the receivability in all payments to the Government of the paper of such banks as may resume by a given day, coupled with the conditions proposed, is wholly inadequate. It is an offer to eight hundred banks; and the revenue, payment of which in their notes is held out as the inducement, amounts to some twenty-five millions. To entitle them to the inconsiderable extension of their circulation, which would result from the credit given by Government to the paper of all of them, they are required to submit to a suppression of all notes below five dollars, and at no very distant period to all below twenty. The enlargement of their circulation, produced by making it receivable by Government, would be much less than the contraction which would arise from the suppression of the prohibited notes. Besides, if the quality proposed again to be attached to the notes of these local banks was insufficient to prevent the suspension, how can it be efficacious enough to stimulate a resumption of specie payments?

I shall, nevertheless, if called upon to give a vote between the project of the Administration and the amendment of the Senator from Virginia, vote for the latter, because it is harmless, if it effects no good, and looks to the preservation of the State banks; whilst the other is fraught with mischief, as I believe, and tends, if it be not designed, to the utter destruction of those institutions. But, preferring to either the postponement moved by the Senator from Georgia, I shall, in the first instance, vote for that.

Such, Mr. President, are the views which I ascertain on the present state of our public affairs. It is with the deepest regret that I can perceive no remedy, but such as is in the hands of the People themselves. Whenever they shall impress upon Congress a conviction of that which they wish applied, they will obtain it, and not before. In the mean time, let us go home, and sit with and consult our constituents. And do not, I entreat you, let us carry with us burning reproach, that our measures here display a selfish solicitude for the Government itself, but a cold and heartless insensibility to the suffering of a bleeding People.

Good news for Silk Merchants and Manufacturers.—The Queen Victoria intends, it is said, to revive the old fashion of wearing trams. On a recent occasion, she, her mother, and maids of honor, with the ladies of her court, appeared in these appendages. For some time past, the mode had been confined to the tragedy queens and princesses of the stage. Belvidera's tears, Juliet's sighs, Lady Macbeth's energy, and Queen Catherine's melancholy regrets, would have lost half their effect unless a dozen yards of silk or satin has been pinned to the tail of the actress.

Walking Against Time.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that on Friday and Saturday last, a man named Jacob Schively undertook the formidable task of walking 100 miles in 26 hours, and succeeded in performing it in 19½ minutes less than that time. He is a mechanic, employed on the Girard College, and was at work until noon of the day that he accomplished the undertaking, having commenced it at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Commercial Committee.—The Federal Committee called for the purpose of advertising and reporting what measures will in their opinion, most effectively contribute to the accomplishment of the great object of this Convention, ask have to submit the following

REPORT.

The Committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the duty assigned to them, and have bestowed upon it all the attention their limited time would permit. They regard the present derangement of the currency and exchanges of the country, however we may deprecate its causes and deplore its immediate effects, as furnishing an occasion, which if wisely improved, will relieve the staple growing States from a state of commercial dependence, scarcely less reprehensible to their industry and enterprise than it is incompatible with their substantial prosperity.

The staple growing States, while they produce two thirds of the domestic exports of the United States, import scarcely one tenth of the foreign merchandise which is received in exchange for it. Almost the whole of the foreign commerce which is founded upon the productions of our industry, is carried on by the citizens of other States, causing their cities to flourish, while ours have been sinking into decay. In the opinion of the Committee the period has arrived, when our citizens are invoked by the united voice of interest and patriotism, to put an end to this voluntary tribute, amounting annually to something like ten millions of dollars. It is believed that the quota of Georgia and South Carolina alone amounts to not less than three millions of dollars. It may not be disguised, however, that this extraordinary and unequal state of our commercial relations had its origin more in the fiscal operations of the Federal Government than in any supposed deficiency in the industry and enterprise of our citizens. The high duties imposed by the tariff of 1816 upon the productions of Southern industry, and the still more enormous duties imposed by those of 1824 and 1828, combined with the unequal system of depositing and disbursing the revenue thus collected, almost exclusively in the Northern cities, operated as a bounty to the commerce of those cities, which the most persevering industry and enterprise on our part, could not have overcome. Great and obvious as were the natural advantages of our Southern cities, they were more than counterbalanced by those operations of the Government. And whilst we stood amidst the ruins produced by misgovernment, many of our citizens were utterly unable to account for the phenomena, and some of our charitable neighbors supposed it to be owing to the curse of Heaven upon our domestic institutions.

Every practicable man, however, will at once perceive, that the deposit of almost the whole of the government funds, in the banks of the Northern cities, was equivalent to a loan of a like sum without interest, and that the immense sums disbursed by the government at the same points, operated even more decidedly to give those cities an undue ascendancy. One of the most obvious and salutary consequences which we may confidently anticipate from the reduction of the duties and the withdrawal of the government deposits from the banks, will be the restoration of the Southern cities to a condition of comparative equality in the business of foreign commerce. In a fair and equal competition, it cannot be doubted, that they will be able to exchange our domestic productions for the manufactures of Europe, by a direct trade, more advantageously, than the Northern cities can do it, by a circuitous process, involving intermediate transfers and agencies, all increasing the risk and expense of the operation.

There never was presented to the capitalists of the South and South West such an opening for profitable enterprise, and they are invited by the most powerful considerations to improve it. Now that the fiscal operations of the federal government have been so greatly reduced, and the field of competition fairly opened, if they should still look on with listless apathy, while the mighty current of our own peculiar commerce is flowing liberally by them, to nourish distant cities and fertilize the barren hills of distant communities, we must then acquiesce in the judgment which the world will pronounce, that we deserve our destiny. But the committee indulge the confident belief that such reproach will no longer rest upon us. The public spirit of our people has been roused into action, they have been awakened to a sense of their condition, and all are prepared to co-operate, in their respective spheres, in the great work of throwing off the shackles of our present colonial condition, and establishing our commercial independence upon a lasting foundation.

The staple growing States never can be politically independent and enjoy the full measure of the bounties which Providence has so abundantly provided for them, until the commerce which is founded upon their valuable productions shall be carried on by their own merchants, permanently resident among us, whether they be native or adopted. The pursuits of commerce must be realized, the commercial class must be elevated in public opinion to the rank in society which properly belongs to it. The avocation of the merchants requires as much character and talent, and is of as much dignity and usefulness, as any other pursuit or profession, and the unfeigned prejudice which would assign it to an inferior rank,

has been blindly born and from those ancient republics and the modern nations, whose policy was to regard war as the only honorable pursuit.

As agricultural production, which find their market principally in foreign countries, constitute the almost exclusive sources of our wealth, the mercantile class is as indispensable to our prosperity as the agricultural. Their interests are indispesably identified, and whatever affects the prosperity of the one, must have a corresponding influence on the other. How much, then, does the general welfare of the staple growing States, depend upon diverting into the pursuits of commerce, a larger portion of the capital, the character and the talent which have been hitherto directed too exclusively to agriculture and the learned professions! It is the deliberate opinion of the Committee that no one change could be made in our pursuits that would so largely contribute to the public prosperity, and that those public spirited citizens who shall take the lead in this new enterprise will deserve to be regarded as public benefactors.

The prevailing habit of investing almost the whole proceeds of our cotton crop in lands and negroes has produced a constant tendency to over production in this great staple, and nothing but the extraordinary increase of its consumption in the great market of the world has prevented us from experiencing the ruinous consequences of our mistaken policy. In this view of the subject, every dollar that shall be diverted from the production of cotton to some other profitable pursuit, will be so much clear gain to the planter and to the country. It is a well established principle, in political economy, that an excess beyond the efficient demand, diminishes the price of an article, more than in proportion to the excess, and that deficiency of supply increases the price in a corresponding degree. For example, it is believed that if the present cotton crop of the United States should be only 1,200 bales, it would produce a larger aggregate sum to the planter than if it should prove to be 1,500 bales, the price being more enhanced than the quantity would be more diminished. It was upon this principle that the Dutch East India Company, actually burnt one half of their spice that they might obtain more for the remaining half than they could have obtained for the whole. Let us pursue a still wiser policy. Instead of burning our surplus, let us direct the capital and industry that produce it, to other profitable pursuits, which will open new sources of wealth and at the same time increase the value of those already in existence. In connection with this view of the subject, the policy of raising every supply, which the soil will produce, cannot be too strongly recommended. By whatever species reasons a contrary policy may be countenanced, experience proves them to be fallacious. If every planter would raise his own supplies of the various productions of the soil and of the animals which feed upon these productions, it would tend greatly to limit the excessive production of our great staples, and increase at the same time the independence and the income of the agricultural class.

The Committee will now proceed to examine, a little in detail, the advantages of the Southern cities for the business of foreign importation, compared with those of the Northern cities. In the first place house rent is much higher in the latter than in the former, a very important element in the calculation. In the second place freight is habitually higher from Europe to the Northern than to the Southern cities, for the plain reason that ships coming to the South for Cotton would have to come in ballast if they were not freighted with merchandise. All the other elements that constitute the cost of importation are believed to be as cheap in the Southern as in the Northern cities. It is then demonstrable that foreign merchandise can be actually imported and sold in the former at cheaper rates than in the latter places. When to this we add the expenses of transhipment at New York or Philadelphia, the loss of interest and insurance to the Southern cities, and the expense of landing and storing, then it will be apparent that the merchants of the South or South West will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases of foreign merchandise in our cities in preference to New York or Philadelphia.

The same course of reasoning will show that our cotton can be exported directly from our own seaports with similar advantages over the more circuitous route of the Northern cities. It seems, therefore, perfectly clear to the Committee, that our capitalists who shall enter into the business of importing foreign merchandise, cannot fail to realize ample profits, and yet supply the merchants of the interior on terms more advantageous than they can obtain from the Northern importers. They have every natural advantage in the competition, and are invited by every motive, public and private, to embark in the business and reap the rich harvest that lies before them. It cannot be doubted that the merchants, of the interior will give them a preference, since, to the motives of interest, those of patriotism would be superadded.

Among the measures which will most effectually promote the great object which has brought this Convention together, none are more prominent, than the completion of the great works of internal improvement, by which the Southern Atlantic cities are to be connected with the valley of the Mississippi. In aid of the individual capital and enterprise engaged in these works, it is believed that the patronage of the States

interested, might be wisely and beneficially exercised. Their combination would greatly promote the system of direct importations through our own ports; and these importations would greatly promote the system of direct importations through our own seaports; and these importations would greatly promote the completion of the works in question.

They are parts of one great system, and will mutually sustain each other. If Georgia and South Carolina, with that harmony and concert of action which the inseparable identity of their interests so strongly recommends, would bring their undivided energies and resources to the completion of these lines of communication connecting their Atlantic cities with the navigable waters of the West, the day would not be distant when our most ardent hopes and sanguine anticipations would be realized.

The Committee beg leave to suggest to the Convention another measure, which in their opinion, would be eminently conducive to the great object we have in view. One of the obstacles in the way of establishing a system of direct importations, is the want of the requisite capital applicable to that object. The country, it is believed, contains a sufficiency of capital, if motives could be presented, to give it a proper direction. To effect this, the Committee can suggest no measure which, in their opinion, would be so effectual as a law limiting the responsibility of importers to the sum which they shall put into the partnership. A large portion of the capital to which we must look for carrying on the business of direct importations, is in the hands of planters, and men of fortune who have retired from business, who would be willing to put a portion of their surplus capital into importing partnerships, under the management of men of character and capacity, but would never consent to make their whole fortunes responsible for the undertaking. If they actually contribute a certain amount of capital, and the public is apprised that their responsibility extends no further, it is obvious that the credit of the country will rest upon the substantial foundation of the capital paid in. Nothing can be more fair as regards the public, and nothing so effectually direct the capital and enterprise of our citizens into channels where it is so much wanted.—The Committee think it would be expedient to memorialize the Legislature of the southern and south western States on this subject, and recommend to the Convention the appointment of Committees for that purpose.

Another measure which would greatly facilitate the establishment of a system of direct importations, would be for the formation of a connection and correspondence between our banks and some of those in England, by which each should have a standing credit with the other. This would enable the banks here to furnish the merchants who might wish to purchase goods in England, with letters of credit, upon receiving adequate security. The holder of such a letter having to pay interest only from the time he actually drew the money to pay for his purchases. This would prevent the loss of interest which he would incur if compelled to provide himself with money before he set out on his adventure. Cotton purchasers from England would derive some benefit by obtaining similar letters, from the banks there, upon those of our banks, with which they should have an established credit.

If in addition to these facilities, our banks would establish agencies in Europe, and advanced a limited amount upon cotton assigned to them, it would greatly contribute to accomplish our common object, by enabling our citizens to export their own cotton, as well as to import their own merchandise, without the intervention of any Northern agency.

In concluding their report, the Committee cannot but express their strong conviction, that the success of this great movement towards the emancipation of the staple growing States from their commercial trammels, will depend more upon individual enterprise, sustained and supported by an enlightened public opinion, than upon any measures of legislation, however important those may be. The business of direct importations must be commenced at once, for if the present occasion is permitted to pass away unimproved, one equally propitious may never occur. The Committee recommend the Convention to adopt the following resolutions, in furtherance of the views expressed in the foregoing report:—

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the present conjuncture in our commercial affairs is eminently propitious for the establishment of a system of direct importations, through our southern and south-western cities, and that we are called upon by every consideration of interest and of patriotism to throw off the degrading shackles of commercial dependence.

2. Resolved, That with a view to induce public spirited capitalists to embark in this business, the people of the staple growing States be recommended to give public manifestations of their determination to encourage and sustain importations thru' their own seaports.

3. Resolved, That two Committees be appointed by the President of this Convention to memorialize respectively, the Legislatures of Georgia and South Carolina, on the subject of limited partnerships.

4. Resolved, That it is a sacred duty which the citizens of the southern and south-western States owe to themselves, their posterity, and their country, to give a decided preference (where the terms are equal) in procuring their supplies, to our merchants who carry on a direct trade with foreign nations.

5. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the southern and south-western States, setting forth the advantages and practicability of carrying on a direct trade with foreign nations—exhibiting in detail the extent of their resources.

The以上是本报告的全部内容，是关于南方州商业政策的建议。报告强调了通过直接进口来促进南方州经济的重要性，并提出了具体的措施和建议。

6. Resolved, That the Convention request the President to call a special Committee, to prepare such action, concord and conform to the views and resolutions adopted.

7. Resolved, That the Convention request to the citizens of the southern and northwestern States to appoint delegates to meet in Convention at Augusta, on the first Monday in April, 1812, to consider the interests and objects of this Convention before the people.

8. Resolved, That an introduction to the importing system at the south, it is indispensable necessary that the crop of the present year should be directly exported by southern merchants and planters, and that to effect this object the existing banking institutions should lend such aid as is safely and conveniently can.

9. Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Committee for their able judicious report.

10. Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the President and Senate for the able manner in which they have discharged their duty.

11. Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Trustees for the use of the Presbyterian Church.

12. Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the citizens of Augusta for their hospitality.

13. Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the directors of the Georgia Insurance and Trust Company for the use of their room by the Committee.

14. Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention and the address to the people of the southern and south-western States be printed in pamphlet form, and circulated, and that the Committee appointed a committee to prepare the Address:

For S. Carolina.—ALEXANDER BLACK, DAVID ALEXANDER, CHARLES J. SHANOK, JAMES ADGER, R. G. BARKLEY.

For Georgia.—AUGUSTUS H. KENNA, ADAM JOHNSTON, LANCELOT JOHNSTON, BENJAMIN E. STILK, SEABORN JONES.

Committee to prepare the Address:

GEORGE M'DUFFIE, THOMAS BUTLER KING, HENRY H. CUMMING, ABRAHAM H. CHAPPELL, JAMES GAIDSEN.

INSURRECTION AMONG THE NEGROES.

Office of the Free American, New Orleans, Oct. 13, 1812.

By the Brian Boru, arrived yesterday from Red River, we learn that a plot among the slaves had been discovered, which is said to have been better planned and managed than any hitherto known. It appears that a slave of a planter, Mr. Compton, informed his master, that the negroes were forming plans to kill all the white men and to spare the females and children; and if he would go to a certain meeting house, where his negroes assembled he would discover all the plans. Mr. Compton did go in company with four others, but learned very little more of the matter. His informer then told him, that the leader of the gang, was one of his own slaves, that he had sworn vengeance against his master for taking him out of the house and sending him to the field.

The plan of this fellow, it appears, was, to make an insurrection, first at Alexandria, next at New Orleans, and then to turn their steps to Natchez, and kill all the whites; the negroes, however, could not agree which frustrated all their plans. One party was for sparing the women and children, the other for an indiscriminate massacre. Mr. Compton upon learning these facts, went to his master's servant, the chief, and he caused the gallows, that it had been his intention to use, to be built.

On the 10th and 11th instant, nine were hung and 30 others were taken and imprisoned; it is hoped that all their plans will be fully discovered. A strong patrol and guard is constantly kept by day and night, and confidence is restored.

Besides the slaves, three free negroes were hung, and it was intended to drive away all free persons of color.

We have further heard a report that Mr. Compton had shot a white man who had been complicit with the slaves; a Spaniard was also taken and made his escape. A letter, it is said, from the son and philanthropic Arthur Tappan was sent to the person of one of the slaves, inviting him to come to the dead.

TRULY NOBLE CONDUCT.—Mr. J. A. King, a Georgian, whose name should be ranked every where with loud eulogies, offered a donation to endow a Manual Labor School in Houston County, in his native State if the citizens would raise sufficient and more for an outlet. This proposal was immediately met and the Trustees appointed and the institution called the Manual Labor School.

Willy Auctioneer.—An auctioneer of a gentleman who had bought a table never came to take it away, but left it in one of the most un-convenient parts of his house.

Latest from Florida.

Captain of Spanish and 500 Indians
Wounded.

From the Charlotte Courier, Oct. 21.
The 10th. Argus, Capt. Bowery arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing us the St. Augustine Herald of the 10th Oct., upon which are over the following:

Our Indian Affairs.—Since our last, several incidents have transpired in relation to our Indian affairs, of considerable interest. Coa-coachy, whose return was fixed for the 15th, came in on the 17th, bringing with him Philip's brother and younger son. He states that Powell, and some other chiefs, with about 100 Indians, will be in, in a day or two, to hold a "talk." He gave information that a large number of negroes were in Volusia, but advised that they should not be sent for until the result of the talk is known. Sixty-nine negroes came in and surrendered themselves up at Fort Peyton. They have since been sent to the North Beach, a short distance from the city, in consequence of some of them having the measles.

Two runners have come in from Coa-hajo, and had an interview with Gen. Hernandez. One, who was the spokesman, said he came as the representative of Micanopy, Alatochee and Juniper, that the road was white, and he had a short but straight talk with Powell and Coa-hajo, that the snake and two tongues, he had but one—that his heart was white—that Powell had sent him to say that he would be in to hold a talk in person,—that a man, no matter how bad he was, would none day or other be convinced of his errors—that he was sorry what had past—that he had thrown away his rifle a long time ago—and that he had brought nothing but sticks, that he was not a soldier, and that he had no money. That

the Indians had run their faces with it and did not like it no longer. This was Powell's last, and as he received so little he gave it.

The runner stated that there was a large number of negroes at Volusia, in a starving condition, and that if provisions were not sent to them soon they would die, for they did not know where to go to get any thing else. The above is the substance of the talk sent in by Powell; that the Indians are sincere in desiring peace, there can be no doubt, but they have avoided in all their talks touching the subject of emigration—they are willing to be at peace provided they are permitted to remain in the country. Their chief object present seems to be to propose a ransom for King Philip.

Their treachery is proverbial, and notwithstanding all their "straight talks," they are not to be trusted. Perhaps the talk of negroes starving at Volusia may be a talk thrown out to lure us, and by this means gain a supply of provisions for the rebels. The talk takes place on Saturday.

All is bustle and activity now here among the military. Powell is at Fort Peyton. A large force is assembled east of the St. John, amounting to nearly a thousand men, fully mounted. A day or two will give the result of the "talk."

We are indebted for the following items of intelligence to the polite attention of a friend. They were not received in time for our last. "The seventeen negroes who surrendered themselves up on the 7th inst. had been sent to the Basilever on Indian River for the purpose of making salt. They found one or two boats, by means of which they came as far as Tomoka River, where they left their boats and proceeded by land to Fort Peyton.

They say a large portion of the Indian force is now assembled in Council, awaiting the return of Coa-coachy. The Indians yet much the capture of "King Philip," who was held in high estimation by them, they have since kept on the other side of John's River.

The same paper contains a postscript, of 21st, giving the following cheering

GLORIOUS NEWS—POWELL TAKEN. An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton, that Powell with 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

While writing the above, the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in Fort. There are upwards of eighty Indians. Powell, Coa-hajo, and several chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a very short one. It was stated that they had been invited by us to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them; that they did not deliver themselves up as prisoners. Nothing was said that seemed to indicate they were yet conquered. As soon as fact was ascertained, at a preconcerted hour, they were surrounded by our troops and taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without resistance.

There is another success upon which we have reason to rejoice, and it will lead to more beneficial results. A letter received by a gentleman of this date 22d inst. confirms the above, and information that Gen. Jessup was at Volusia.

The Savannah Georgian, received yesterday afternoon, contains the following extract from a gentleman at St. Augustine, dated Oct. 22d: "I made a glorious haul yesterday,

Powell, and all the war-ships except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, whither a steam boat goes this morning to get them.

"Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having a talk, but probably with the real one of endeavoring to rescue Philip, who fell into our hands some days ago, as all were armed. Yesterday they arrived about 9 miles from here, and sent in a messenger to Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them. Gen. Jesup also proceeded to the vicinity of their camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by two hundred horse; so suddenly that they had not time to raise a single rifle, though all had one by their sides. They were marched to town, and are now safely under lock and key; and there will be kept, if watchful men and a strong guard can keep them there."

The writer says he does "not think this will immediately end the war, but we have drawn the fangs from the reptile, so that he can no longer bite."



Charlotte:

Friday, November 10, 1837.

ET The friend at Chapel Hill who forwarded to Judge Strange's Address, will please accept our thanks.

ET Our friend James shall hear from us in our next. We are rather out of sorts this week.

ET Mr. Clay's Speech.—Our readers will find in today's paper the remainder of Mr. Clay's speech. We shall in our next, at the request of a friend, commence Mr. Calhoun's first speech.

ET Important and very interesting news from Florida.—In a preceding column very important news will be found. Osceola is at last taken with 50 of his warriors. We hope this will lead to an early termination of the present campaign.

ET We find the following letter in the Camden Courier of the 4th instant. Whether there is any truth in the rumor of the Cabinet being dissolved, we are unable to say. Our Washington paper of the 2d instant, is entirely silent on the subject.

Washington, Oct. 26, 1837.

The rumor of this place is—that the CABINET is already dissolved. The President and all the Secretaries are off on a tour—no body knows where. The arrangements are said to be as follows:

Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State; Wright, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; Somers, of the War Department.

Joseph Seawall Jones, of North Carolina of the Navy.

Kendall where he is—and a North Carolina man by the name of Badger, Attorney General.

This change will no doubt take place, Georgia, New Jersey and Ohio, have dissolved the cabinet, and set the President.

Yours, &c.

ET A daring piracy is said to have been committed on the packet ship Susquehanna, bound from Philadelphia to Liverpool, on the 1st ultmo. It is believed she had a large amount of specie on board. The Susquehanna is said to belong to the Quakers, and as it is well known that they never carry arms, the fact of her having specie on board must have come to the knowledge of some mercenary wretches who took advantage of her defenseless situation to commit the robbery. The following is the names of some of the passengers: May Humphrey, lady, two children, and servant; Anna Rawle, Mary R. Rawle, Rachel Sharp, Henry C. Corbit, Henry Martin, Edward Pleasant, of Phila.; Esther Hopper, of Providence, R. I.; Mary Ann and Anna Reilly, of Cincinnati; Wm. H. Gray, of Norfolk, Va.; James Saul, of New Orleans; Henry Fox, of Bristol, Eng.; Wm. B. McCrone, of New Castle, Del.; with 40 in the steerage.—Some doubts are expressed by some old seamen of its truth, although affidavits have been made by one or two pilots, of the piracy. The following article copied from the Cheraw Gazette of the 1st instant, seemed to confirm these doubts, and gives the latest intelligence that we have received from the Susquehanna:

A gentleman of this town informs us, that on Saturday last, he travelled on the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad with a passenger who, on the passage from New York to Charleston, had passed the Susquehanna the preceding Sabbath and conversed with some of the passengers. As this was the day after the Susquehanna was said to be captured by pirates, the story of the capture must be untrue.

ET **Diseases of conduct.**—It is stated on good authority that about 100 troops which had floated ashore at Ocracoke, N. C., from the wreck of the steamboat Home, were rifled of their contents; and even the dead bodies were stripped of wearing apparel. It is stated that one of the two ladies who escaped, went to the house of a wrecker who had taken her clothes and asked for them, and the savage drove her from the house with oaths and threats. Is there no law for bringing these devils to human shape to merit punishment? It is a disgrace to any country, but more especially so in ours, to let such creatures exist among us—a gibbet would be too good for them.

Wm. Pennington (Whig) has been elected Governor of New Jersey for the ensuing year. New Jersey has not had a Whig Governor before for many years.

ET **Indian Antislavery.**—Two hundred warriors of the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Indians have arrived at New Orleans, as says the Bulletin, on their way to Florida, to assist the United States against the Seminoles. We hope their services may not be needed.

ET It is proposed by the Southern Times and Gazette, that the Editorial fraternity publish no speech delivered in Congress, of greater length than two columns. We should be glad to see this rule adopted. If it would shorten speeches, there would be a considerable saving to the country.

A Picture of Van Burenian.—The defeat of the party in Maine was a blow from which they have not yet recovered. The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer grieves awfully under it, and in his last paper has the following paragraph:

"The Madisonian says the Eastern (Bangor) Republicans, one of the most decided Administration prints in Maine, makes the following startling confession to account for the loss of the late election in that State:

"The radicalism of the times, the ultra and agrarian spirit abroad, the fierce attacks on time-honored institutions, the unrelenting warfare upon business, and laudable enterprise, the prevailing disposition to pull down and overturn, without knowledge, means or ability to build up, and the demagogism and profligacy of those who would mount any hobby and ride like death on the pale horse, rough shod over the neck of the people, and every thing opposing their mad career, reckless of consequences and heedless of principle—this incensed and deadly sinners, all these withering influences, pressed heavily on the party, and nigh to the mournful result."

It is a true picture of Van Burenian, from a master hand.—*Balt. Chron.*

ET **Resumption of Specie Payments.**—The convention of Delegates from the several State Banks will meet in the City of New York on the 27th of next month. We learn that the Bank of the State of North Carolina will send a Delegate; that institution being prepared to resume at any moment when a concert of action can be accomplished, as it is so strong in specie funds, in proportion to its capital, as the strongest in the Union. We believe the Bank of Cape Fear will also be able to rank with its peers in the coming crisis.—*Standard.*

ET An Indiana paper states that a white female was lately discovered among the Indians in that State who had been stolen by them 60 years ago, when she was only five years old. She was visited by two brothers and a sister who recognized her by marks on her body; but no entreaty could induce her to quit the savage life and accompany her relatives. She had been married to a Miami chief, who died and left her with seven children. She had forgotten her mother tongue, and conversed with the visitors by an interpreter.—*Charleston Gazette.*

ET **A second Part.**—An old man named R. Gardner, died last August at Dunston, near Chesterfield, England, aged one hundred and sixty years and eight months. He was blind twenty-six years of his life. He left relatives in the house in which he died, of the respective ages of 83 and 80.

Religious.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton Theological Seminary, is about to write a Series of Letters on Practical subjects in Religion, to be published in the Watchman of the South, a religious paper edited in Richmond, Virginia, by the Rev. Wm. S. Plumer.

ET **H. Foster.**—H. Foster has been elected, by the Legislature of Tennessee, as a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th March, 1839, in the place of Felix Grundy, whose term of service will then expire. Mr. Grundy was not put in nomination for re-election. Mr. Foster's only competitor was the late Gov. William Carroll. The votes in the two branches of the Legislature stood.

For Foster. For Carroll.

In the Senate 18 7

In the lower House 47 26

65 33

Mr. Foster was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. The Nashville Banner says of him: "In politics he is a thorough-going Whig, and while he will represent faithfully and impartially the whole State no man will be found more active in the support of the principles of the Whig cause."

SENATORS instructed by the people to resign:

Maine, 2 500 majority.

New Jersey, 1 1000

Ohio, 2 8000

Indiana, 1 16,000

North Carolina, 2 5000

Georgia, 2 3000

Tennessee, 1 21,000

11 58,500

The Providence Journal remarks:—

Will they resign? is the question asked from one end of the country to the other. Will the Loco Foco Senators, who represent Whig States, and who have been the most strenuous advocates of the doctrine of instruction, obey or resign? Most assuredly not, and nothing can be more unfair than to tax them with inconsistency on this point.—They are too true to their principles, which have ever been to get power as they could, and to keep it by any means and by all means. True they always said that a Whig Senator should resign when he misrepresented the views of his constituents; but who ever heard them assert that a Van Buren man should do so under the same circumstances?

"Strange such a difference there should be, Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

The packet ship Oxford, from Liverpool at New York, has brought accounts to Oct. 1st. We have no particulars, except the following state of the cotton market.

LIVERPOOL. COTTON MARKET. Sept. 29.

There has been a great falling off in the demand since our last, and consequently a very inactive market, which has enabled the few buyers who have attended to make a better selection of quality and at easier prices, those of last week being barely supported. The sales to-day are 2,500,000 bags of all kinds, at about 1d decline.

Speculators have taken 1,000 bags of American, and exporters 100 bags of African, 600 Sarat, and 40 Bengal. 3,330 American, 1,100 Egyptian, 350 Bahia, and 290 Peruvian, have been forwarded into the country this month unsold. The import this week is 4,014 bags, and the sales are 13,060.

An Incident.—In the crowded saloon of Mr. Catlin, at the Indian lecture, at New York, in the midst of an intensely interesting discourse, a person rose up and in a solemn manner, said, "Mr. Catlin, will you have the goodness to stop for one moment?" The audience looked with astonishment and the lecturer paused. "I have lost my little boy in the crowd, and wish to call for him. A dead person entered in the 1800 persons present."

"Clark Potter!" cried the father. "Here I am, father!" said a shrill voice in the corner, at which shouts of laughter and applause ensued as the strapping was handed over to punch his anxious parent.—*Balt. Chron.*

Wm. Pennington (Whig) has been elected Governor of New Jersey for the ensuing year. New Jersey has not had a Whig Governor before for many years.

ET **Specimens of the "Dame Montezuma."**—At the late fair at Boston was presented a very large carpet, manufactured from old and new, bits of old cloth, flannels and stockings, in short from every thing in the shape of woolen rags, from a twisted thread up to a bed blanket, the work of Mrs. Abigail Welsh of Newburyport. At the distance of five feet, which is near enough for well-trained people to look, it has the appearance of a rich Turkey carpet of handsome pattern, and it will last for years a beautiful carpet. The value of this kind of work may be perceived by the following estimate, cost of the tow cloth for foundation \$3.67 Dying the rags and aid stockings, .00 Throats bought in Lowell to make border, 2.00

The carpet was made during odd hours after the labor of the family was performed, in four months and for the trifling sum above stated, with the toll saved from hours of idleness, an elegant and almost everlasting carpet produced.

Arkansas.—We pulled before we were out of the woods, it seems. The last Memphis Enquirer states that Archibald Yell (V. L.) is re-elected to Congress, by a majority of about 500 votes over John Ringgold (Whig). Yell's majority at the last election was about 1200, exclusive of 10 counties, whose votes were rejected for informality.—*L. Vir-*

ginia Standard.

O'Connell a Peer.—The following announcement appears in the Wexford Independent, a Radical journal: "New Peers.—We are informed by authority that cannot be doubted, that our gracious and lovely young Sovereign has signified her royal will to have Daniel O'Connell numbered among her first creation of Peers, with the title of Lord East."

THE PILL TRADE.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that a certain Pill manufacturer of that city has received in the course of the past season two hundred boxes of PILL BOXES; and it appears that he has filled them. For receiving recently a fresh load of steers he remarked to the carrier who brought them, that he had on hand SIXTY HORSES OF PILLS, for which he had no

customers.

Mr. King of Georgia, has determined to retire from the Senate.—Having done his duty as a man and a patriot he thinks it proper to resign, because the Legislature of the State may be in favor of the administration, through the people are not.

BLOCKADE OF TEXIAN PORTS.—A Notice is published by the Department of State at Washington under date of 18th instant, that information has been officially received from the United States Consul at Matamoras, that the ports of Galveston and the Brazos, in Texas, have been declared blockaded by the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—We learn that at a Shooting Match, near Chalk Level in Granville county, a few days since, a controversy arose between Mr. Rufus Butler, recently of this City, and Mr. John Wiggins, which resulted in a fight, and terminated in the speedy death of Mr. Wiggins from a Gun Shot wound by Mr. Butler. We have not heard the particulars, but presume from the fact of Mr. Butler having been admitted to bail that there are some extenuating circumstances in his favor.—Reg.

THE STANDARD.—Judge a man by his action—a post by his eye—an idler by his fingers—a lawyer by his leer—a player by his stout—a boxer by his circus—an Irishman by his snagger—an Englishman by his rotundity—a Scotchman by his strong—a justice by his frown—a great man by his modesty—an editor by his cast—a tailor by his agility—a fiddler by his elbow—and a woman by her neatness.

These combinations have hitherto met with me-

contempt, overwhelming the actors with confu-

sion and disgrace. That we are overrun by a

lank and hungry crew, who are about to eat us

out of house and home, without our consent, and

NOTICE.
All down below the water, the
water is now at a standstill, and
is to continue so until the water
has been well removed.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Oct. 12, 1837.

THE subscriber publishes the extracts of
Charlotte and the surrounding towns, in
continuation of former numbers, on a weekly
basis. There will be no advertising in
each week. He has just received an fine
drive of cattle and horses to take
market, and he will give the benefit of taking
his feed around the town, he would take
pleasure in serving any person who may find
disposed to contribute him. He hopes to
receive a liberal share of patronage.

THOMAS GOODLAD.

Oct. 7, 1837.

SUPPLYING HUMANITY!

Charleston, S.C., Oct. 12, 1837.

HAVE you much work—we have a few
tall men, have you the signs
which indicate physiognomy, the case is
settled. We have Dr. French's Inlet of
Cargoes of Irish Women intended espe-
cially for Cuba, Uraga, Santing Blas, and
Wheeling Cough, which is now prevailing
in the country—now get the medicine
and relieve your children from such a
horrid disease. We also have a large and
treasure supply of



Peter's Pills,
Mr. & Composition,
Dr. Bartram's remedy for Cholera Morbus,
Basil Complaint, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Spice Bitters, &c. &c.

ALSO—

THE Afflicted Man's Friend.

Ointment of sunny Pictures.

We expect to have in a short time a large
supply of MEDICINES, consisting of all
the articles usually kept. Also, an exten-
sive assortment of the

Thompsonian Medicines.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Oct. 12, 1837.

N. B. We are Dr. Peter's Agent for 10
or 12 counties in the western part of N. C.
Merchants can be supplied at all times at
New York Prices.

W. B.

To the Public!

HAVING returned, I will now resume
the PAINTING BUSINESS in
all its branches, &c. &c.

Plains and Ornamental House Painting,

Sign and Flag

All orders executed with neatness and de-

livery.

—H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 12, 1837.

60/-

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received a
quantity of Stockard's Bagging, Rop-
ping and Twine, which they offer low for
Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 12, 1837.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce to
be taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Coughs,
&c.

M. & H.

Oct. 12, 1837.

Swain's Justice.

THE author of the "Man of Business"
is now preparing a new and complete
treatise, to be a practical summary of the
common and statute laws of North Carolina,
relating to the official duties and responsi-
bilities of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs,
Coroners, Constables, Wardens of the Poor,
Overseers of Roads, Rangers, Entry Takers,
Surveyors, Commissioners, Guardians, Exec-
utors, Administrators, Trustees, Agents, At-
torneys, Carriers, &c., to be more plain and
practical in its details, than any law book
now extant.

The whole will be comprised in one
medium sized volume of perhaps about 400
octavo pages. The work will be well printed
and bound, and ready for subscribers dur-
ing the month of March next; to be promptly
delivered at any short time within the
State at \$2.50 per copy, or \$30 for 10 copies.

Any subscriber who may be pleased to
pay now in advance, shall have a receipt in
full for \$2.50. Address A. Swain, Atto. of
Law, Ashborough, N.C. Free of postage.

October, 1837.

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To Gag & Carriage Makers.

THE subscribers wish to inform Jour-
neymen that they have prepared their
new place to receive Journeyman
in all the various parts of the above fluid
area. A good blacksmith can get liberal
wages by an immediate call.

D. & J. HAGINS.

JOHN HARRELL, Principal Agent.

Charleston, S.C., Oct. 12, 1837.

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Blank Blank Notes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE LOTUS ARBOR.
The first lot will cover a
large portion of the
town, and many houses
will be built there.

They are now being
built, and will be
ready for occupancy
in a few weeks. They
will be built in
the most convenient
parts of the town.

They will be
well constructed
and comfortable.

They will be
well constructed
and comfortable.